THE SUN, New York etty. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sateh to have reserted articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

Festage to Fereign Countries added.

WEEKLY. Per Year

We Appeal to Democratic Senators.

Once more we ask the leaders of the Demceratic party in the Senate to pause and weigh well the consequences before they determine to impose an income tax upon this country.

We invite them to consider the following facts: An income tax was not sanctioned by the national platform of their party in 1892. On the other hand, it did figure in the platforms of the Populist and Socialist parties, and was repudiated at the ballot box by an overwhelming majority. Neither is an income tax justified by any unexpected and severe financial exigency which now presses upon the people. It is well known to Senators that, without such an addition, she Tariff bill, when it leaves their hands, will provide amply for all the necessities of the Federal Treasury.

An income tax violates the fundamental principle of the Democratic party, which is that unequal burdens are certain, sooner or later, to be made a pretext for unequal privileges, and that the only safe course, therefore, for a commonwealth is to make all citizens equal before the taxgatherer and at the ballot box. This is so well understood in France that no statesman under the present republican régime dare propose an income tax, lest he should be suspected of plotting the reestablishment of class distinctions and monarchical institutions. In England the people who pay the income tax do not grumble greatly at the extra burden, because their class interests have a special political safeguard in the hereditary branch of the legislature. In Prussia the income tax is borne with comparative equanimity, because to rich men is allotted an amount of political power proportional to their contributions. Thus in Berlin four per cent. of the population pay one-third of the income tax, and they are clothed, accordingly, with as much electoral power as are the scores of thousands who constitute 70 per cent. of the inhabitants, but who between them only pay a third of the same tax. In the town of Essen three men pay a third of the income tax, and to these three men is given as much voting power as is possessed by 20,000 of their fellow citizens. Representation proportionate to direct taxation-that is the logical outcome of an income tax; and that is why French republicans dread such a fiscal expedient as they would the plague itself.

It is the glory of the Democratic party founded by Thomas Jefferson that it perceived from the outset the danger that unequal burdens might be made the basis of unequal rights. In the State of New York, for instance, up to the third decade of this century, the men who possessed certain property qualifications bore almost the whole weight of taxation; but, on the other hand, they had a monopoly of political privileges. The Federalists would willingly have continued to sustain the burden for the sake of retaining the power. But the Democrats insisted that all men should be equal before the taxgatherer and at the ballot box, and they brought about a corresponding change in the State Constitution. From that day to this the New York Democracy have never ceased to view with suspicion any attempt to discriminate in direct taxation lest a specious excuse should therein be found for a revival of class distinctions. The Federal income tax, levied during the civil war, was tolerated only as a temporary expedient, and was finally repealed in deference to the vehement protests of the Democratic party throughout the United States.

So much for the incompatibility of any income tax at all with the principles and the history of the Democratic party. We ask the leaders of that party in the Senate, and especially those representing the Southern States, to consider, further, that the particular kind of income tax now proposed is exceptionally odious and mischievous, because, first, it devolves almost the whole of a flecal burden on a comparatively small number of citizens, and, secondly, the incidence of the tax will be in practice sectional, falling for the most part on certain Northern States which in the past have been the mainstay of the South, and without whose sympathy and support the Southern Democrats can never hope again to carry a national election.

Reflect for a moment upon what it means to make the minimum limit of the taxable income \$4,000, so far as individual earnings are concerned. In Prussia the minimum limit is less than \$300; in Great Britain it is \$600; it was not much higher in the case of Europe have increased in six years by 22 the income tax levied during our civil war. In such cases the incidence of direct taxation of earnings is so widely distributed singled out for oppressive discrimination, or becomes tainted with distrust and dislike of political institutions which can be warped to their injury. It is otherwise when initiating such a movement? The propothe minimum limit of taxable individual sal might properly emanate from the Pope income is placed so high as \$4,000; for, in | as the head of the most important section this case, according to the computations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the whole | been the custodian of the peace of Europe; burden of the tax will fall on about 85,000 persons. It is safe to say that those 85,000 persons include almost every man in the Northern States who has demonstrated re- no doubt that he would gladly summon the

erable scale; every one who is acknowl- that ALEXANDER III., were he convinced edged competent to organize and direct the that a compact with regard to a maximum application of capital to the necessities of the community, under the conditions incldent to man's present and prospective control of the forces of nature. Such men are literally the cream of the community. They are the born leaders of mankind. No human contrivance can prevent them from exercising a tremendous moral, social, and political influence. Hitherto, such men in the Northern States have been pretty equally divided between the Republican and Democratic parties. It is this fact which has twice rendered possible the election and inauguration of a Democratic President. Is it, then, the part of sagacity and prudence or is it rather an act of madness on the part of the Democratic masters of the Senate, to drive the whole mass of men representing in an empostic way the skill, thrift, intelligence, and energy of the Northern States into the Republican party? Had such an intention been proclaimed by the Democracy in 1880, the faction which favored a third term of the Presidency for Gen. GRANT, and which scarcely took the trouble to disayow its monarchical prepossessions. would have swept the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Had such a design been so much as whispered in 1892, the De-

sight in every Northern State.

We ask, finally, the Democratic Senators representing the Southern States whether they think that the sentiment of gratitude has no place in far-sighted politics. We care not how the word may be defined whether as a just and honorable recognition of benefits received, or as a lively appreciation of favors to come. Choose which definition you will, the imposition of the projected income tax would be an act of black ingratitude and of almost incredible folly. Why? Because the calculations of the Treasury, based upon the workings of the former income tax, prove that a large majority of the 85,000 persons who would be the chief sufferers from the proposed legislation are citizens of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Do the Southern Democrats deem it wise to single out for oppressive discrimination the three common wealths which, before the war and since the war, have been their steadfast friends in time of trouble? Are they sure that the help, which seldom failed them in the past, will never again be needed? Are they willing to force the three States whose zealous cooperation meant victory into the ranks of the Republican party for a generation to come? Have Southern Democrats any guarantees that they might not presently. under a renewed threat of a Force bill, again raise a cry of supplication to the friends whom they had betrayed? Yet if. indeed, they had betrayed and plundered them, what could be expected from the voters of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut but the stern and relentless answer, "What part have we in DAVID? Or what inheritance in the son of JESSE? To

Stick to the Regular Road.

A correspondent signing himself "Anti-Populist" asks THE SUN what it thinks of this "substitute for an income tax ":

" Tax Sex has done a patriotic work in exposing the have a direct tax, as now seems likely, wouldn't the fellowing plan be much less objectionable than the in-

per cent, or less on all municipal, county, and State taxes. This tax could be readily collected, would not be inquisitorial and would be more equitable in its disthink of it?

"We reply to this that there is no occasion to consider such a proposition. No Democrat is called upon to hunt for any substitute for an income tax or to devise a new method for raising Federal money outside of the known and established sources of the tariff and certain general items in the internal revenue. Stick to the principles of taxation which the Democratic party has specifically declared as its own, or with which it has been invariably associated. The money needed can be raised by the tariff, and there is absolutely no justification for any violent innovation or revolution in the methods of imposing tax burdens upon our people.

Away with the income tax! Let the Democratic party keep the place it has always labored for and to which two years ago it was elected.

A Proposed European Truce.

The leading article in the current number of the Contemporary Review suggests a plan of insurance against any further increase of expenditure on military and naval armaments during the closing years of the century. The proposal has attracted much attention, because the anonymous author is apparently connected with the British Foreign Office, and because he asserts that preliminary steps have been taken to secure its acceptance on the part of the European powers.

The plan, briefly defined, is this: that all the great European powers shall agree to regard the appropriation for military and naval purposes in the budgets of 1894 as a maximum of outlay, beyond which none of them will go before the opening of 1900. Any of them would be, of course, at liberty to reduce expenditures below the maximum, and Italy has already recognized the necessity of doing so. But even to stop at the point now reached is a thing worth striving for, as will be manifest when one calls to mind that the war budgets of per cent. In the absence of some compact to the contrary, they would probably show as great a distention in the six years to come; that is to say, \$125,000,000 would that no small body of persons feels itself be added to the annual disbursements

for military and naval purposes by the year 1900. Upon which of the European powers would naturally fall the responsibility of of the Christian Church; from the Russian Emperor, who, for the last ten years, has or from the democracy of Great Britain, which is notoriously averse to war. The Pope has frequently deplored the crushing weight of modern armaments, and there is markable skill, thrift, intelligence, and on- | nations to enter on the path of interna-

of expenditure would contribute to avert war, would hasten to arrest the march of Europe to financial rule.

It is true, nevertheless, that one power in Europe could put a veto on any agreement of the kind. France is the one power whose policy is avowedly antagonistic to the territorial status quo. If France, therefore, should refuse to bind herself not to increase her expenditure on armaments, the scheme advocated in the Contemporary would fall to the ground. It is not certain, however, that a proposal to limit the outlay of money on the army and navy would be rejected by the French republic. Since the conclusion of the Russian-German treaty of commerce, and the betrothal of the Russian Czarewitch to a cousin of the German Kaiser. Frenchmen seem to have made up their minds that, while Russia is a shield to them against aggression, she will not back them in an attempt to recover their lost provinces. Nor affould it be overlooked that the French republic has assumed the responsibility of inaugurating the twentieth century by a great international exhibition. Worthily to play the part of the standard bearer of civilization at the first world festival of the coming century, France needs peace and security, and, above all, the sense of freedom from the preoccupation of rivalry in armaments which the proposed agreement concerning a maximum expenditure would give her.

It will be observed that an agreement not to exceed the military and naval appropriations in the budgets of 1894 would not debar mocracy would have been beaten out of England from making the considerable additions to her war fleet which have been decided on this year. In view of this fact, it might be difficult to persuade the French republic to renounce the right of making a corresponding increase in its own naval

The Green Goods Business.

Last Thursday afternoon, while Appo, the Chinese green-goods steerer," was testifying before the Lexow Committee as to the methods of that swindling game, the accuracy of his description was receiving confirmation at Bound Brook in New Jersey. The victim was a Nebraska carpenter, who had sold his home in the expectation of using the proceeds to make a fortune out of the counterfeit money offered him in a circular prepared by the "letter writer" of a gang of these scoundrels in New York; and the manner in which they operated the swindle, from first to last, was precisely as Appo described.

Appo is a jail-bird, a criminal by inheritance, an opium flend, and a lawless character well known to the police; but his story of his career as a green-goods steerer bears on its face the evidences of exact truth. It agrees with the information of the counterfeit money swindle obtained by reporters of THE SUN, and published in this paper several times during the period of nine years in which he testified he was employed in the business, with absolute immunity, so far as the police were concerned. As an ordinary thief, Appo testified, he was arrested and condemned, but as a green-goosis steerer he was "guaranteed protection" by his criminal employer, and it was a sure guar-"I could walk along the streets with antee. impunity," he swore, "though every time I tried to pick a pocket they'd get me quick enough." When he made victims on his own account, as a regular thief, the chances were that he would be run in by the police; but when he was "protected" by a "greengoods backer," he" passed by with a victim, and they wouldn't say anything."

This is very damaging testimony in its suggestions; and it is all the worse because it is sustained by the indisputable facts that New York is the headquarters of this infamous business of stimulating the criminal tendencies of men, and that the swindling enterprise cannot be conducted without a very considerable cash capital. Moreover, it could not exist without the knowledge and connivance of a number of people so large as to imply a degree of corruptibility in the community corresponding to the general corruption in the Union which it appealed for its prosperity. In this mass of criminality are included by

him policemen, telegraph operators, postmen, hackmen, and the competing steerers of the swindle, besides the capitalists who put up the good money which must be used as the means of catching the scoundrelly gudgeons to whom the bait is offered.

The testimony of APPO is an exposure of the consequences of greed which is humiliating to humanity generally; but here in New York it has a special importance. How is it possible that an industry so criminal, and so vile in its criminality, could have been allowed to establish here its seat? Nowhere else in the Union is the usual business of felony so dangerous as in New York. Why is it, then. that this meanest and most contemptible of criminal enterprises has prospered in this community alone?

No Surrender of the Monroe Doctrine. The installment of diplomatic correspondence on the Mosquito contraversy made public during the past week, breaks off at an interesting point, namely, the assertion by Mr. GRESHAM's predecessor of the full sovereign rights of Nicaragua over the Mosquito coast, and a description of the Bluefields colony as "prone to invoke Britis intervention."

As for what has since gone on in the diplomacy of this question the country is largely left to conjecture. A statement was recently made that CLARENCE, the Mosquito Chief, who had been brought back to Bluefields by an English war ship, was reinstated in power under English authority. Since such an act would be in direct contravention of the uniform policy of the United States, and a substantial violation of the MONBOE Doctrine, we must assume that the news was incorrect. Indeed, later tidings indicate that Nicaragua is practically in control at Biuefields, and that if the Mosquito Chief is recognized at all, his authority is little more than nominal.

That the interest of the resident traders of Bluefields is to restore the old control of the Mosquito Indians, as likely to be less onerous and costly to them, is clear enough. But the main point for this country to secure is that whatever settlement is effected in the present difficulties shall be by arrangement between the United States and Nuaragua alone. The latter republic is possibly convinced by this time that she made a mistake in eger calling in Austria as arbiter between herself and England on the construction of the unfortunate treaty of Managua. Be that as it may, Secretary FOSTER insisted that this award applied only to Indian customs, and not to any rights of the Bluefields settlement. The landing of British marines at Bluefields is to be regarded simply as an act of necessity due to the loss of the Kearsarge, and designed for the protection of the life and

property of foreigners. Any subsequent act of Great Britain at that point having a political bearing would be a violation of the Monnon Doctrine, tion of Capt. Day's course will tend to remove

ergy; every employer of labor on a consid- tional agreement. It is no less probable which it has been the pride of many American Administrations to maintain, and which was asserted in the strongest terms with special reference to the Mosquito coast only a short time before Mr. CLEVE-LAND entered upon his second term office. It is to be hoped that the next installment of diplomatic correspondence which may see the light will show no retro grade from American doctrine and American practice in this respect.

Judges and Juries in Buffalo.

This interesting despatch from Buffalo has appeared in the New York Times : Perrate Jane 14 -The jary in the case of Thomas Counce, an election inspector charged with faisity ne returns in the Pourch district of the Pirst ward at he last election, brought in a verdict of not guilty this

" The metrict Attorney says he will try no more elec tion cares until there is a change in the conditions Hints have been made that the juries before whom several of these cases have been tried were not un-

binsend. In the last two cases the Judges charged directly

that the men were guilty, and should be convicted." The plain intimation here is that the juries in the election cases recently tried at Buffalo have acquitted the defendants solely in consequence of prejudice or bias in their favor.

If such is the fact it is a public misfortune, but by no means the most serious misfortune to which the people of Buffalo are exposed.

The existence of a much greater evil is indicated by the explicit statement in the foregoing despatch to the effect that in two of the election cases "the Judges charged directly that the men were guilty and should be convicted."

If this be true, the Judges quite as much as the juries in Erie county seem to be in need of reform.

The Right Candidate for the Populists. The report from Chicago that the Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM will be the candidate of the Illinois Populists for Senator in Congress to succeed the Hon. SHELBY M. CUL-LOM, is appropriate whether or not it is sub-

stantially correct. Not only is Mr. GRESHAM an old favorite of the Populists, but as the leading man in the existing Populist Administration his selection as a Populist candidate for Senator is eminently fit to be made.

He is in the line of promotion. He has the income tax as his credentials. His nomination would be a clear and needed endorsement of the Administration of the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. CLEVELAND's careful loyalty to Popuist principles deserves reward from the Populists, and they can find no exemplar more eminent, consistent, and industrious than Mr. CLEVELAND's Secretary of State

The Democrats of Pennsylvania are in a tight place, but the most sensible thing ther could do is to nominate the Hon. WILLIAM U. HENSEL of Lancaster for Governor, and to reaffirm the principles set forth in the Chicago

The public career of WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS was nutable for its strong partisan ship, its hearty Americanism, and the loyal and efficient energy with which, as a public servant, he discharged the duties of his office. whether the office was large or small. In Mr. Phalps's habits of mind and personal associations there was much that might have inclined him to Magwumpery, had he been a map, to use Mr. CHOATE's phrase, "educated beyond his intellect." He held office more than once as a Republican under a Democratic Administration, but he was never a Mugwamp. The intense and genuine Americanism which characterized him throughout friendship and profound admiration for, and sympathy with that most American of our recont statesmen, James G. BLAINE, Mr. PHELPS unaffectedly regarded public office as a public trust: and whather he was serving his country or his State in the more conspicuous or the more modest station, the principle of his activity was the same. He was an honorable clear-headed high-minded man; and by his untimely death the nation has lost a good citizen.

No cook or colored girl in Senator QUAY'S case. His cook and colored girl know sugar for kitchen purposes only.

The remarks made by the Hon. Roswert. PETTIBONE FLOWER at the Gioversville station on Friday afternoon are laden with interest "In thirty days," said the Governor, "the agony will be over, and the tariff question settled. If in the succeeding fifty years anybody attempts to tinker with the tariff, he'll get ki led." Governor FLowen's remarks about the thirty days period are not, we suppose, to be taken seriously. He doesn't expect anything to be settled in thirty days. He mentions thirty days as the shortest period for which the makers of the tariff ought to be sent up. And in speaking of tinkering in the future, he warns against tinkering in the present. He knows that nothing can be settled by tinkering. The Democrati : party has orders to make a new kind of tariff, not to dabble with the old. The persons in the White House and the Capital who are tinkering with the tariff will find it moner in their pockets to get out of the tink ering line, and to do something in the line of making a straight, honest, Constitutional tariff according to the Chicago specifications.

The Chicago Record publishes some state ments concerning a moral wave of abstinence

that is now sweeping over the Serate: "Mr. Vest stopped smoking more than a year ago, and says he has felt fifty per cent, better, although he has grown stort. Senator Quar has also given up the habit entirely by the advice of his physician. Several other Senators are promising to follow his example. Mr. Burn dozen't smoke any more, either, but only chows the end of a cigar. There are several Senators who in, sist that coffee is more destructive to their narves than tobacco, and have had to stop using it."

Sugar is sometimes more destructive of Senator's nerves than either tobacco or coffee The after effects are simply frightful.

The prompt disavowal by Mr. Loring B HARKELL of the queer performance of the Gloucester schooner bearing his name should set him and his craft all right again with the Canadian authorities, especially as he has discharged the skipper and sent expressions of regret both to Consul Barn and the Cape

The fact is that since the abolition of the Treaty of Washington our New England fishing craft have been dependent on the good nature of the Dominion authorities for the privileges they used to enjoy as rights. The Treaty of 1818, which is now again in force, does not permit them to enter Canadian waters at all, as we pointed out the other day, except for shelter, repairs, wood, and water. They often need other things, notably balt and ice; and they also often desire to ship crews. These privileges ther can obtain for a not ex erbitant license fee. The license sys em was first arranged by Canada only as a temporary concession, when the proposed new treaty failed, but has since been continued from year to rear. Mr. HANKELL, like other owners of vessels, does not propose risking the loss of the privileges altogether by trying to get them surreptitiously, as Skipper Day did.

It appears that Day not only went into Port Hastings for water, but had been accused e shipping men elsewhere, against the regulations so that his desire to depart without reporting to the Custom House authorities is explicable. He did escape from the Vigilant; but, as it cost him the boat's dury and the leav ing of three men behind, the experiment was expensive. However, Mr. Hannall's repudia-

any Ill feeling that may have been arouse! at Port Hawkesbury and elsewhere against our fishermen for trying to dodge the license and Cus.om House fees.

E. FRIUNE DEMOCRATA.

Their State Convention Next Week-What Will the Ticket Be ? PHILADELPHIA, June 17. - The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania meats next week to nominate candidates for Governor. Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor-General Secre-

tary of Internal Affairs, and two Congressmen at Large. What is the most singular thing I have ever observed in Pennsylvania politics is the fact that no newspaper in the tate - Demperatic or Republican, not even the most enterprising -has attemp ed to foreshadew the result of that Convention.

This is due largely to the fact that the politlead lead its of the State are not making candidates. They are waiting to ascertain whom the party want, and then giving them the candid stea of their choice. Still, a correspondent with a keen scent for news is warranted in saying that the only candidate for Governor at present is John Catwalater of Philadelphia, but that the nomine, of the Convention is likely to be Senator Brown of York county. who is not a candidate.

Gerard Crane Brown was born in London, Fugiand, while his father, Benjamin F. Brown of Putnam countr. New York, was temporarily residing abroad. Upon the breaking out of the rebell on Senator Brown volunteered in April, 1861, and recruited Company G., Thirty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., of which he was made Captain. After the war he returned to Westchester county, New York,

of which he was made Captain. After the war he returned to Westchaster county. New York, and in 1874 removed to York county. Fa., where he energied in farming. He was elected as lecturer for the Fennsylvania State Gran. Since the energied in farming. He was elected as lecturer for the Fennsylvania State Gran. Since Grange lecturer is held in higher-esteem by the grangers of Fennsylvania Inan Farmer Brown, the Democracy's probable choice for Gevernor of Fennsylvania.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Gen R. Bruce Ricketts of Wikeebarre will be nominated by acclaimation if he will consent to stand. Gen. Ricketts won lasting fame during the rebellion as Commander of Ricketts Battery.

For Auditor-General, the nomines will be Coll Walter W. Greenland of Clarion county. For Servatary of Interna Affairs, the candidate is likely to be Leonard Rhone, for many years President of the Fennsylvania State Grangers, or Capt. William Gooper of Lawrence, the commander of Cooper's Rattery during the war, although R. Jones Monaghan of Westchester and Walter E. Blitter of Lycoming are also mentioned with favor.

The candidates for Congressmen at Large appear to a disintersated observer as likely to be Charles J. Harrah of Phila cliphia and William Weihe of Pittaburgh.

Mr. Harrah was a Republican until the McKinley bill became a law, when he cast adrift from that party, taking strong ground in favor of the Democratic poiley of a tariff for revenue only, on the basis of an economical and honest admissistration of public affairs. He at ladheres to that pelley.

For many years William Weihe was President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of Fennsylvania, and i helieve no man in the State is held in higher estrem by the workingmen of the Commonwalth. He would receive a strong support from iron workers and miners.

Such 2 ticket would be said in its favor.

It leads to the Convention, as trong the meeting of the Convention to the held on June 27, and particularly that critical period which is devoted to the formulation

NOT " DOBBY FERTY" AT ALL. Just Hear This Writer's Revolutionary Ac

count of the Original Dobbs ! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is interesting to trace the part that "Dobbe Ferry" played in the Revolutionary war, and how the name of a simple and unsuspecting old Dutchman attached itself to the patriotic and picturesque little village where Washington and Rochambeau planned the mancuvres which led to the success of the patriots and to American independence: To begin with, "Dobbs Ferry" is not, or

where Dobbs used to make his landings.

The real Dobbs Ferry was at the mouth of

"Dobba's Ferry" at all, but a spot

Sparkill Creek, on the opposite bank of the Hudson, on the little splt of flat land so well known to summer residents of that historic locality. Here, in a little cabin, lived old Dobbs himself, with his family of sons and daughters, supporting himself and them by daughters, supporting himself and them by sishing in the season, and knowing and caring as sittle for war and peace. For petriot or Tory cause, as he did for the mountains on the moun or the canals on Mars. As he owned several hoars he was now and then employed to carry change travellers across the river; though, so far as known, he made no effort to build up a ferriage business, or to even secure passengers from the east side of the river.

When W-shington's army lay at Tapran, however, his commissarial found it very convenient to hire blothe's hoars to run out into the river and take supplies from such particit craft as could elude the lightly war whip vulture and her sister ships, which patrolled the river as far as West Foint. From the fact that the water is very shoal between the channel and the site of Dobba's place. It soon grew to be customary to get supplies to Washington by water in light draught boats or seows, which could shoot across the river at night and heach themselves at Dobba's place, where the British could not follow them even if they detected them. Sometimes, however, the English sailors would row over and seize Dobba and carry him aboard of the Vulture. But he always menaged to clear himself of any complicity in the rusiness, if, indeed, he had any. And it is supposed that some of Washington's scouts kept an eye on this favorable spot, or that the patriot arm's had an outpost there to keep off intruders. But this is not at present the scales of Bunker Hill, which exchanged names with lirect's Hill, and caught immortality in the error' the present "Dobba Ferry" is not "Dobba's Ferry" at all!

New York, June 13. fishing in the season, and knowing and earing

LETTER FROM THE LOS. DINK BOTTS.

The Statesman Who Carried Georgia for Cieveland Breaks a Long Stience, To the Emres of The Sev-Ser. I find the following special despatch from Jackson, Miss, under date of June 12, in Mr. Hoke Smith's Atlanta Journal 2

Col William H. Sime of Columbia, Miss. Hoke Smith's First Assistant Secretars of the Interior the parkings, arrived new yesterday and this morning delivered a masteriy address to the gradianting class of the Shinape Hetholist Chilege, He was warmly received by a large and fashionarie audience. On mine to the guest of Major Milisapa, the founder of the college. Is Mr. Sims Mr. Hoke Smith's First Assistant Secre-

tary, or is he the First Assistant Semesary of the Interior Department! Mr. Hoke Smith's paper says Note that Major Millsaps was on deck. Dantovsca, Ga., June 14. DIRE BOTTS.

New York City in the Fifty-fourth Congress From the New York Finer, Our neighbor, The New says that it is authorised to

announce that "Representative Amos J. Commings will be a candidate for restaction, and from the Eleventh Congress district, which he new represents." We commend the example of Mr. Cummings to the other members of the New York city delegation in the House of Representatives. There are manifest advantages in an early and outspoken statement such as Mr. Commings authorizes. It is the best way to head of upstart opposition and underhanded intrigue among asprants and political managers, while if a Represent fail in his district, he ought to say so. In order that

aides, it is none too early in the interest of the candidates and of the Democratic party to begin to this seriously about the nominations in the city districts. Some of the Pet Names of Gov. Walte, from the dinner Sun.

other worthy citizens may understand that the fleid is

free and unencumbered with pre-mption claims. Se

His Accidental Bighness. Detage if. Watte. Colorado's Cancer The Human Windmill. His Audient Countpotence. The Davil's Cuckon.

Job on Parametic Tires.

A Springfield electronian has delivered a sermen on the hoggle. He tent for his text Johnxu. 221 "Thou causett me to rule upon the wind." From which is comit appear that they get trusted for their whests is

Is This Another Hoke?

Fro : ile W.ie w Adance. Hoke Suith delivered a big speech at the University on Wednesday. He was greated with tumultauns agness during the delivery.

THE ROSION CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Recent Investigation and the Mysterious Fire that Bestroyed the Records.

Boston, June 10.-There is consternation in the Cuckoo cote in Massachus-tts. The Mugwumpaviary is in a flutter. The Reform Club is violently agitated. At Cotuit, Beverly Farms, annisquam, Jerusalem Road, Dedham, Squis sit, South Dennis and Cirds Park, men study the political firmament with blanched faces, and quickly seek cover as they view the low-An assault has been made upon the Custom

House. That sacred institution, with its idols and its mouldy traditions, has been rutulessly assailed by the vand i hands of Philistines. disgul-ed as Treasury agents. There is danger that some of its venerable denizers may be disturbed. To a Massachuset's Mugwump the removal of a Republican officeholder is as heinous a crime as would be a want of 'a'th in Grover Claveland or the pollution of the Free Pond by the immersion of plebelan poodles. The special commission sent on by the Treasury Department to look into the con-

dition of the old Bepublican fort spent six weeks in performing its task. The report which it made, based upon a very exhaustive inquiry, is now in the hands of the Secretary, A few of the recommen ations contained in this voluminous document have been given to the public through the press. But no information is vouchsafed upon the subject matter of the investigation or the facts disclosed. It requires only a superficial knowledge of

the prevailing conditions to understand fully the difficu ties that confronted the Board of Inquisitors. These gentlemen were made to regarded as spice. They were made to feel that her would be treated as enemies. The Custom House is a close corporation. The men employed there feel that they have a life lien upon their offices. Administrations may come and go, but they must go on forever. When any attempt is made to probe into the methods of doing business, to hunt down frauds upon the revenue, or to break up the rings and cliques that control the establishment, they form a perfect combination for purposes of mutual protection; and the man who tries to break through this is apt to get injured in the effort.

Collector Warren was induced to take sides with the members of the Ring, and to share the feeling of hostility which they harbored against the Treasury agents. He is a Mugwump in creed and practice. He believes that any lieuwhilean who holds office is entitled to hold office for life, unless it can be proved that he is dishonest or incompetent. In ascertain-ing whether the man is competent or incomwith the air of a man who had absolute conficiency in the subordinary and who regarded that he are a conficient of the service a loss to the Government of the paths and who are a compared to the service and are a conficient of the service and are

every half hour; this was shown by the time clocks. Twenty minutes prior to the first alarm one of the watchmen had inspected the floor where the fire originated. When the firemen arrived at the building the two upper floors were enveloped in flames. The records of the Custom House for years were stored upon the fifth floor. They were totally destroyed. Who knows what evidence of fraud and incompelency was wired out forever? Certain it is that one wranch of the nquiry which the special Treasury agents were conducting was speedily abandoned.

When the report of the Special commission had been submitted to the Treasury authorities and the public that if the persons samed for decanitation were removed the service would be oriopied. He had been in office about three months, and had done ded for his information and knowledge of the merits of his subordinates upon the dictum of their Republican friends. The experts who had made a thorough examination into the work performed by every—an in the Custom Housenot only declared that a reduction and rearrangement of the force would vasily improve the service, but proved their case by the most indisputable evidence. Mr. Warren's solicitude for the lieuwhilean employee under him warped his juigment and put him in direct antagonism to the Treasury specials.

Mr. Warren is a devotee of the Chinese system of appointment to office, He believes that every person who seeks to disturb a Republican placeh ider is not only an enemy of this sy tem, but a fee to pe sing government. He is wedded to the theory that a competitive examination embodies all the civic virtues. And that the corner stone of our eviliation would be dangerously shaken if the frotecting agis of Chinese referm were taken from the liepublican floor in the stone garrison at the foot of but to street.

irean nenchmen who have been safely lodged for life in the stone garrison at the foot of State street.

You have shown by the report of the Commission that of the entire force now included in the classified service at the port of B at n. less that one-sixth had ever rus ed a civil service examination, or an examination of any kind. Moreover, Mr. Warren desilt a lody blow to the the new system by asking the Commission at Washington to rerult him to go outside of the classifier's service for a superintendent of tioverament warshouses. He frankly told Mr. It ossestit and his ussociates that he could go a better sun for that office if he were obliged to accept the amplicant who made the highest percentage in an examination.

It is confidently preferred him the wife deleat the attemp of the special agents to east end a profile in the electric by Mr. Warren's friends in the lieforn that that he will deleat the attemp of the special agents to east e-mass of the tarnacles that have insteaded the missives upon the customs service through their activity in Republican politics. The whole cucked flows applied his herein efforts in this direction. They are boundarding Assistant Services that he attended the most urgent nature. They are benchering Assistant Services and appears of the most urgent nature. They are not nim of a proceeding pictures of the ruin and disgrace which would be wrought by the ejection of lie-publicans from office and the substitution of Pemocratic spoilsmen.

The Benneratic spoilsmen.

The Benneratic hosts who have kept the fall and fought the good fights of the pust are expected to raily in force in the approaching electron, and, for their party out to the required as a reformer and draw dark and forbidding pictures of the ruin and disgrace which would be wrought by the ejection of lie-publicans from office and the harding of the most popular hardes, and whose reference tive and require to the publicant hardes and whose reference tives in other of the public service. All the residues of the public se

man who so incompanied the public service. Mr. I leveland and his handful of Mur-wumr followers, tuckous, and Populi is will be apt to realize, we so the soles of the secret is next expressed in Massachusetts, the full force of the adars which sare: If a man charts me once, shame on him; if he cheats me twice, shame on ma.

GERHANS IN SAMOA.

Their Intrigues Said to He Responsible for the Constant Civil Strift WASSINGTON, June 17.-Private advices received by naval officers from Apia, Samos, iadicate that the present state of affairs there is

mainly due to German intrigue, and that the display of the Amercan flag more prominently there might have a mollifying influence. It is stated in letters received yesterday that the Germans are supplying arms as well as powder and shot to the opposing astives, and the internecine wars are maintained wholly in this manner. Although the conflicts between small parties of natives are of frequent occurrence, little life is lost, and the troubles have so far happened at some distance from Apia. A letter from a prominent British resident of the islands says that the policy of Germany in regard to the islands is patent. The local laws render it impossible for any foreigner to take isnd airsaid occupied by natives, and under the tripartite agreement forms are more to give up their land. The Germans are in created in increasing their acreage of sugar, invigo, coffee, and cotton, but so the native Samoans will not layer, the German planters have to get laborers from other island, and through these laborers ammunition reaches the Samoans, petty quarrels are altred, and native Samoans are endouraged to gradually exterminate each other. Until American and British planters become as numerous as the Germans there is little or no likelihood hards of the islands by Germans will be curtailed. The compilication into which the United States has been drawn seems profiles to take writer, and he confesses that even Great Britan has little or nothing to gain by continuing the triple agreement. the troubles have so far happened at some

SUNDEAMS.

... The wat spring in this region has resulted in an unusually heavy hay crop throughout the New York suburbs. Hayfields have shot up to an astonishing height, and lawns everywhere have grown with and rapidity that the mowers have been in almost constant operation.

-Faitnen are reported as caught in the upper Date wars. They have been caught now and then in the lower lilewater course of the river for ten or twelve years past. The stream was stocked with young sal non some years before. The first one caught was as object of much laterest, and it brought a good price in the Wilmington market, —The wild newers are more businesslike than their

cultivated sisters. The latter have been taught by enitivation to go on blooming long after the seeds for mext year's plants have been provided for, but most of the wild flowers have one comparatively short season of bloom. This seems more especially true of the woodland nowers, and few of them bloom in mid-

the refrigerator melts very rapidly. To make it last as long as possible we used to wrap about it as old blanker, or a piece of carpet, but newadays we wrap it up in newspapers. It keeps better in newspapers and

-Even within a year past, when times have been hard, many thousands of Canadians have come to this country in search of employment, which they have generally been able to find in Eastern manufacturing places and in the lake regions. The rural Canadians make good farm hands but they demand higher wares than landswhere are whiling to pay, more than twice as high as they could get in any of the provinces of Canada, where both hay and provender are poor or the farms. Most of the French Canadians who come to this country are able to speak English, a language which is held in scorn by the Frenchmen of France.

-On the Fourth of July, ninety years ago, when the Lewis and Carne exploring expedition was poshing westward to the Parille, its members had reached that part of the country which is now the State of Kansas, and they celebrated American independence at a camp hear which now stands the city of Atchison. After feast of buffals and prairie chicken that white mes had ever enjoyed west of the Missourt. At that same camp the giorious Fourth is to be celebrated this year with special reference to the delebration there by Lawis and Clarke in 1804. The speakers will tell of the wondrous changes brought about upon the plains since the time of the early explorers; but there can be no buffalo meat at the banquet of 1804.

-An earsman who attracted attention on the late is the Park on Sunday was a young Jack Tar, tak ng his day off. Sitting in the etern sheets of the bear was a young man friend, whose civilian dress was in site ing contrast to the matry uniform of the young salar. The civilian was an idle passenger, proud of his said! caraman sappearance, and absolutely confident of the ability; and his confidence was presently justified by the colority, case, and skill with which the saller led un-hipped an oar to avoid collision with a passing bont. He was a good earsman, but apparently unused to surb cowded waters, or else he was very thoughtful for the peace and comfort of others, for he kept at eye over his shoulder pretty much all the time, on the invitout for other boats. He added semething to the picturesqueness of this peaceful triand water, did this young representative of the United States havy.

A Town the Professor Would Like to Visit

From the Boston Below.
I was in the fromt car of a fact express travelling to New York last week. Just in front of me sai two man One worse wide-brimmed stiff straw hat, and his know it all manner seemed to indicate that he had just 63- ished his justor year at college. The other, with was much olier, I recognized as a well-known Professor & Archivology at Harvard.

They were talking about the wonders of this wonder-"I wish you could see our town of Pukerville, Preresear," and the younger of the two men. mes interesting town-only twenty years and and with fifty thousand inhabitants." "Ab-yea-cary intresting no doubt," replied the

Professor dryly. " But, strange as it may seem I st profermes falows lifty thousand years aid and will twenty inhabitants."

* Brute Man and Strong-minded Woman. To tas Entres of the Street. The beautiful little poem. Her bufferent Ways, which you purished on Friday from the Course feet time is castly when ations as an "old perm." It was written, he in the dars when the weight's rights raise was

In the dars when the scinary signist cases as garded as an elemente chairing, agricult delicity to the attendance of the common and the darma carbod activity in a wide of the common and the common activity of the common activity